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La Gazette de L'État de Poudouchéry
The Gazette of Puducherry

PART - II

சிறப்பு வெளியீடு EXTRAORDINAIRE EXTRAORDINARY

அதிகாரம் பெற்ற
வெளியீடு

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GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

(G.O. Rt. No. 79/LAS/A1/2024, Puducherry, dated 31st December 2024)

NOTIFICATION

The Government of Puducherry hereby notifies the Operation and Maintenance Policy of Water Supply in the Union territory of Puducherry (Rural Areas) maintained by the Local Bodies of Union territory of Puducherry, as detailed in the Annexure to this Notification.

This issues with the approval of the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor of Union territory of Puducherry.

(By order)

R. RATHNA,
Under Secretary to Government
(Local Administration).

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 *The Union territory of Puducherry.*— The Union territory of Puducherry was an erstwhile French Colony which consisted of four unconnected regions: Pondicherry (Presently Puducherry), Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The same division of four regions have been retained even after the merger of the region with the Indian Territory in the year 1954. The total land area of Union Territory is 492 Sq. Km. and the population is 12.44 lakhs as per 2011 census. Today, while Puducherry and Karaikal are embedded with the State of Tamil Nadu, Yanam is an enclave of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Mahe is an enclave of the State of Kerala. Out of the four regions, Puducherry and Karaikal are the largest ones. (Mahe is the smallest region with an area of mere 9 Sq. Km.).

The bulk of Puducherry region is an irregular stretch of land consisting of the Municipalities of Pondicherry and Oulgaret, and Commune Panchayats of Ariyankuppam, Villianur, Nettapakkam, Mannadipet and Bahour. The total area of Puducherry region and its eleven enclaves is 293 Sq. Km. with the total population of 9,46,000 according to the 2011 census.

Karaikal region is situated about 310 Km. South of Chennai and about 150 Km. from Puducherry on the East Coast. Karaikal region consists of one Municipality and five Commune Panchayats namely, Kottucherry, T.R. Pattinam, Thirunallar on the West, Neravy on the South West and T.R. Pattinam on the South.

In Puducherry region, the sub-surface water is directly pumped out from the bore wells into sumps and then to Over Head Tank in respective zones. From Over Head Tank, water is distributed. Before pumping to the Over Head Tanks (OHTs), water is treated with chlorine and also online chlorine dosing done in distribution main to maintain the required residual chlorine. In some areas, the iron content is high and iron removal plant is installed.

In Karaikal region, the Urban Water Supply Scheme was commenced in 1916 by Ex-French Regime and being maintained by Public Works Department. Earlier the source was from batch of infiltration wells which were sunken on the Arasalar river bed. As the infiltration wells became defunct, now the main source of drinking water to the Karaikal town area is from Agalan Kannu head works through the bore wells located on the Left / Right tank of River Arasalar. To augment source, additional bore wells also erected at Vizhidiyur and Nedungadu villages and pumped through pipe line to Over Head Tank (OHT) located at Karaikal.

Puducherry and Karaikal Districts comprise of 246 villages in 108 Grama Panchayats in 10 Commune Panchayats within 3 Blocks.

The coastal region of Puducherry is of the most Vulnerable areas as severe tropical cyclones originates in the surrounding regions. Like many regions in India, Pondicherry is facing water stress. Demographic and economic growth exerts considerable pressure on available water resources. Climate change is also likely to increase the stress. The Union territory of Puducherry is facing several water related issues including water scarcity and challenges in water quality.

With the above challenges, the Union territory of Puducherry places a great deal of importance on the rural water supply sector, as approximately 32% of the State's population resides in rural areas. This sector has become increasingly significant in the light of recurring droughts, decreasing groundwater levels, sea water intrusion, climate change and floods, which have led to the decrease in the per capital availability of water.

1.2. *Introduction to water supply Schemes.*— The major sources for the Water Supply Schemes are sub-surface ground water from the bore wells. With the support of such source, the Water Supply Schemes are designed and implemented for public use.

There are two types of Water Supply Scheme, *i.e.*, (i) Single Village Scheme and (ii) Multi Village Scheme.

(i) **Single Village Scheme** The project where the water is drawn from a sustainable source within the Village Panchayat and distributed among its inhabitants. These Schemes have very smaller infrastructure designed to supply water for one or more rural habitations within the village Panchayat with *in-situ* local sources like bore wells/infiltration wells / open wells.

(ii) **Multi Village Scheme** On account of unavailability of dependable water source, Multi Village Scheme (MVS) brings water from far away area, usually surface or sub-surface water from a dependable river and the water is either conveyed through pumping or gravity to more than one habitations. By its very nature, MVS is capital intensive, maintenance dependent water supply system.

1.3. *Need for the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Policy.*— The Union territory of Puducherry resolves that infrastructure and asset based approach necessitates to provide qualitative drinking water supply to achieve sustainable services.

This necessitates the need for this operation and maintenance policy for both combined Water Supply Schemes and Single Village Schemes.

Infrastructure in water supply sector should be accompanied with comprehensive policy on operation and maintenance for both combined Water Supply Schemes and Single Village Schemes. The aim of this water supply Scheme Operation and Maintenance (O&M) policy is to facilitate in improving efficiency and sustainability of rural water supply Schemes across the State. With increasing demand on fresh water on one side and the resource base being finite on the other hand, there is an urgent need for smart water management by all the stakeholders. Operation and

Maintenance measures have to be nested with legal, policy and regulatory mechanisms with a self-sustainable Revenue Model as well as institutional architecture. The O&M policy is a long felt need and will enhance capacity of sector stakeholders for sustainable operation and maintenance.

1.4. Vision of the Operation and Maintenance Policy of Water Supply Schemes.— (a) To provide sustainable water supply of the citizens with required quantity and assured quality on a regular and long term basis.

(b) To implement the standard operating procedure for the processes involved in the operation and maintenance of all components is Multi Village Scheme (MVS) / Single Village Scheme (SVS).

(c) To Benchmark quick response standards in the context of disaster management for adaptation and mitigation.

(d) To develop capacity building to all the stakeholder's regarding the O&M of MVS / SVS.

(e) To ensure reduced O&M cost and effective cost recovery for financial sustainability of the MVS / SVS.

1.5. Mission of the Operation and Maintenance Policy of Water Supply Schemes.— (a) To ensure sustainable, safe and potable drinking water supply to the general public through Single Village Schemes/Multi Village Scheme, the Union territory of Puducherry shall endeavor to test all the water sources at source and distribution both during pre and post monsoon seasons to ensure the quality of water supply to the public. Further, climate resilient Water Supply Schemes shall be designed and built at vulnerable locations.

(b) Standardization of the process involved in the operation and maintenance of SVS/MVS by following standard operating procedure to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of SVS/MVS.

(c) By preparing capacity building action plan for personnel at various levels of the Water Supply Departments and monitor its implementation, arrange Training of Trainers (ToTs), IEC material use, etc., skill development, training and awareness generation among

communities, Engineers/Staff and other personals involving in O&M of CWSS/SVS. Training and Capacity Building shall be customized to suit different levels covering various technical, managerial and leadership aspects. For long-term water security, concerted efforts need to be made to bring the mindset change to make Engineers as Public Health Engineers and Utility / Service managers.

(d) One of the essential criteria for hassle free operation and maintenance of Water Supply Schemes is cost recovery and proper financing policy. The progressive reduction in O&M cost and effective cost recovery for financial sustainability of the MVS/SVS will be ensured and thus, potable water at the required level of supply will be provided at an affordable water charges. This will increase the financial viability and sustainability of Local Bodies and Electricity Department.

CHAPTER – II

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP, GOVERNANCE AND OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WSS

In Public Works Department, Puducherry, is the Nodal Department to design, implement the Water Supply Scheme in rural areas. After implementing the Scheme, the system will be handed over to respective Commune Panchayats for further Operation and Maintenance.

2.1. *Public Works Department and Local Bodies*.— The Public Works Department and Local Bodies are responsible for the development of urban / rural areas respectively in the State and providing water supply to all the areas of the State.

The Local Bodies are the Nodal Agency for water supply to rural areas in the State.

Under this, Public Works Department (PWD) is designated for design and implementation of Water Supply Scheme in a comprehensive manner and O&M of such Schemes by collecting water charges. In rural areas, the concerned Local Bodies collect the water charges towards maintenance of water supply.

2.1.1. ***Public Works Department, Puducherry***: Combined water supply Schemes covering more than one Local Body are being maintained by Public Works Department in urban areas /Local Bodies in rural areas.

Public Works Department/Local Bodies have been functioning as an engineering body, implementing Water Supply Schemes to provide safe drinking water to the people in urban and rural areas of Puducherry.

Roles of Public Works Department / Local Administration Department:

- * Planning, designing and implementation of water supply Schemes to rural areas in Puducherry region by Public Health Division, Public Works Department, Puducherry.
- * Operation and maintenance by respective Water Supply Schemes in Village Panchayat/Commune Panchayat.
- * Testing and monitoring the quality of water supplied is done by Public Works Department through NABL accredited Labs.

At present, Public Works Department in urban areas/Local Bodies in rural areas are maintaining Multi Village Scheme/Single Village Scheme, which is covering 5 Commune Panchayats and 2 Municipalities in Puducherry region, 5 Commune Panchayat and 1 Municipality in Karaikal region, and one each Municipality in Mahe and Yanam regions. Rural habitations and industries/institutions, benefiting a population of 3.95 lakhs. An average of 53 Million Litres per Day (MLD) of water is supplied through the Over Head Tanks.

Public Works Department is functioning for the four regions to carry out the design and implementation of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes and also the maintenance of combined Water Supply Schemes. Ground Water Authority is functioning for identification of sources of water for various Water Supply Scheme. Applications of remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) Technology and one State level laboratory at Puducherry and one in Karaikal are functioning at various levels for testing of chemical and bacteriological parameters in the water being supplied and appropriate remedial action are taken.

2.2. Public Works Department / Local Bodies, Puducherry.—
The Public Works Department, Puducherry carry out the design and implement Single Village Schemes (SVS) and Multi Village Scheme (MVS). These works include the creation of water source, in-village

infrastructure, construction of Over Head Tanks and distribution. Provision of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) is made by Local Bodies.

In Puducherry, there are 2 Districts, 10 Commune Panchayats, 5 Municipalities, 108 Village Panchayats and Governing 246 rural villages. The water supply to the rural habitations through tap connections are effected from the OHTs by Public Works Department and Local Bodies.

Providing functional household tap connections, maintenance of existing water supply connections, collection of user charges which are important water supply functions, carried out by the both Public Works Department and Local Bodies in rural areas.

2.3. *District Administration*.— At the District level, headed by Public Works Department / Local Administration Department to consider and recommend Administrative Approval of the Village Water Supply Schemes, plan protection and preservation of village water sources, grey water management, preventing water bodies / sources from getting polluted, etc. Further, the Public Works Department will prepare District Annual Action Plan in consultation with people's representatives such as Member of Parliament / Member of the Legislative Assemblies.

In each District, all water supply projects in the Districts are monitored by the Public Works Department / Local Bodies.

CHAPTER – III

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE POLICY STATEMENT OF SINGLE VILLAGE SCHEME AND MULTI VILLAGE SCHEME

3.1. *Single Village Schemes*.— A Scheme to provide water supply to more than one habitation or to cover all the habitations in a village Panchayat, if, the source is available within the Village Panchayat (VP) is referred as Single Village Scheme.

The entire O&M of water supply to rural areas inside the Village Panchayats will be done by Commune Panchayat / Village Panchayat. Whereas, the common component infrastructure, i.e., up to Sumps / Over Head Tanks from the Combined Water Supply Schemes will be maintained by Commune Panchayat and Public Works Department.

Commune Panchayats / Village Panchayats (Local Bodies) shall maintain the village infrastructures of Single Village Schemes and Multi Village Schemes. The village infrastructures consist of source for SVS (bore-wells), Pumping / feeder main, Over Head Tanks, in village Distribution networks, control valves, FHTCs., etc.

3.2. Multi Village Scheme (MVS).— Multi Village Scheme are the comprehensive projects which covers more than one Local Body with sustainable and reliable sources, like river bed, good aquifer, etc. through pumping mode of operation. These types of projects contain huge infrastructures with high capital cost and operating cost. With regard to common component of MVS O&M will be done by Public Works Department/Commune Panchayat (CP) whereas, the O&M of in village infrastructures of Single Village Schemes and multi Village Schemes will be done by the Commune Panchayats (Local Bodies) concerned.

The objective of an efficient operation and maintenance of a Multi Village Scheme is to provide designed, safe and clean drinking water, at adequate pressure at convenient location and as economically as possible on a sustainable basis.

Operation refers to timely and daily operations of the components of a Combined Water Supply System such as head works, machinery and equipment, transmission mains, service OHT and distribution system, etc., effectively by various technical personnel, which is a routine function.

Maintenance is defined as the art of keeping the water supply infrastructures, machinery and equipment and other facilities in an optimum working condition. Maintenance includes preventive maintenance or corrective maintenance, repairs and corrective action.

The minimum requirements for good operation and maintenance are—

- (a) Preparation of plan for operation and maintenance.
- (b) Periodical maintenance of the critical components.
- (c) Providing required personnel to operate and maintain.
- (d) Availability of spares and tools for ensuing maintenance.

- (e) Maintaining records such as the history of equipment, costs, life, etc.
- (f) Regular supervision of the O&M of all the components.
- (g) Premises of O&M infrastructures shall be kept neat and tidy.
- (h) Establishing a sound financial management system.

The Water Supply Schemes have the following major components:

- Head Works : Source, Pumpset, Pump Room
- Treatment Works : RO Plants
- Transmission system : Pumping main, Branch Main
- Collection Mechanism : Sump and OHT
- Distribution : Distribution main, Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTCs).

3.3. Policy Statement for O&M of SVS and MVS.— The Policy on Operation and Maintenance is intended to serve as a guide to strengthening the technical, operational and managerial capabilities required of the concerned personal to operate and maintain water supply services as per acceptable norms of quantity, quality, sustainability, reliability and cost.

3.3.1. Sustainable water sources

- (i) CP/VP shall ensure the sustainability of the sources of all SVS being maintained and shall take earnest step to ensure sustainability of the sources by pooling their resources available at Village Panchayat level. The Commune Panchayat / Village Panchayats shall implement rain water harvesting structures in all community and private buildings to ensure sustainability of the sources.
- (ii) Protection of sources like bore wells, open wells must be done using suitable fencing arrangement. Similarly, bore pits shall be fully protected for reducing the source contamination.

(iii) Public Works Department shall ensure the sustainability of the sources of all MVS and shall take earnest step to ensure that necessary quantity of water is being drawn from sources like bore wells in coordination with the Local Administration Department.

(iv) The yield of individual head works like borewells shall be monitored by the field Engineer concerned regularly.

(v) Once the yield of the well is drawn down to below 50% of the required yield, attention shall be given to such head works and necessary rectification works like flushing of borewells/flushing of radial arms in Collector wells / cleaning of surface of porous media in infiltration wells / deepening of open wells or an alternative arrangements, may be made.

(vi) Necessary Hydrogeological survey shall be conducted for ascertaining the reason of reduced yield and also to substantiate the existing head works.

(vii) By providing necessary storage structures such as check dams, barrages for MVS and artificial rain water recharge structures at the areas of sources/Head works of SVS. Sustainability of the source for an uninterrupted and designed quantity of water supply shall be attained.

3.3.2. *Provision of FHTCs* The Village Panchayat shall provide FHTCs to all households. The service connection charges/ deposit and monthly bills will be collected as per G.O. Ms. No. 05, dated 13-02-2017 and G.O. Ms. No. 37/LAS/2017, dated 22-03-2017 *vide Gazette Notification No. 27*, dated 04-07-2017.

3.3.3. *Quality of Water Supply*

(i) Public Works Department / CP / VP draw water from sustainable sources and after appropriate treatment, supply safe drinking water by pumping the water up to respective OHTs and up to FHTCs at Household level.

(ii) Public Works Department / CP / VP shall supply water complying with the quality standards of BIS10500 specifications.

(iii) The water supplied from the source to FHTCs shall be free from contamination with necessary disinfection by chlorination.

(iv) The disinfection shall be done at an appropriate quantity so as to maintain 0.20 ppm at all the FHTCs.

(v) Complete records of bacteriological and chemical analysis test report of water from sources to FHTCs, Schools, Anganwadis and Public institutions should be maintained. Bacteriological and chemical analysis test shall be done for all the sources during pre and post monsoon period.

(vi) Preventing external pollution by properly protecting the ventilators, manhole openings and overflow pipes in water storage structures, sumps, OHTs, etc., should be monitored.

(vii) Periodical cleaning of reservoirs, sumps / OHTs should be done atleast once in a month and general cleanliness in and around the reservoirs, sumps/OHTs should be maintained. Access control measures shall be established in all storage structures to prevent access to unauthorized persons.

(viii) Water quality shall be tested through the distributed Field Test Kits in the Village Panchayats and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) in each Village Panchayat have been trained to test basic 13 water quality parameters using Field Test Kits and the details shall be updated in WQMIS for comprehensive monitoring.

(ix) Regular monitoring of water quality shall be done by Self Help Groups (SHGs)/VWSC through testing of water samples, at all water sources, FHTCs, Schools, Anganwadis and Public institutions using Field Testing Kits and it shall be ensured across all Panchayats and cases of contamination should be notified in WQMIS.

(x) In case of quality aspects not meeting established standards, immediate remedial action shall be taken to enable the beneficiaries to get potable water supply.

(xi) The cost towards operation and maintenance of Water Quality laboratories, i.e., chemicals, manpower, reviving the O&M of equipment's shall be met out from the collection of water charges for SVS/MVS and collection of user charges from the Panchayats / collection of water sample testing charges from any general public / private entity.

3.3.4. Priority for water use (i) In case of less yield in water source of a MVS/SVS, the drinking water needs of the people will have highest priority among competing uses of water.

(ii) Whenever there is reduced yield in the sources/head works of a SVS/MVS, priority of water supply share shall be given to the public drinking water.

3.3.5. Disaster risk mitigation and adaption in water supply system

A. Mitigation measures:-

- (i) The exposed cable and connecting main should be fully covered with sand Proper Anchoring arrangements of connecting main and Electric cable shall be made.
 - (ii) Flood protection arrangements should be made around pump house and sump, so that no flood water enters into pump room and sumps. Especially, the above flood protection arrangements should be done in the low lying areas in which the head works is located.
 - (iii) Pump sets and other electromechanical items should be in lifted position to avoid submergence of equipment's in water.
 - (iv) It should be ensured that the pipes and jointing materials required for attending the pipeline damage works during flood should be immediately arranged in the event of flood occurs.
 - (v) During drought, flushing of bore wells, deepening of open wells, shall be done to augment required water from the existing head works.
- (i) **Breakdown of the System** For any immediate trouble shooting in SVS / MVS, the contact number and address of the local Officer-in-Charge may be published to the people. The contact number and address have to be updated then and there.

(ii) ***Emergency Situation Handling for SVS/MVS***

- (a) Identify situations or events, locations that could trigger an emergency condition or disaster and require immediate action to protect life and property.
- (b) Emergency Action Plan : Set out the procedures to be followed in this connection sequentially to mitigate the effects of the disaster.
- (c) Identify primary and auxiliary communications systems, both internal (within the Department) and external (between Department and Public), outside entities.

B. Adaptation measures:-

- (i) Ensure the working condition of Diesel Generators and adequate stock of Diesel for running the Diesel Generators.
- (ii) If, Diesel Generators are not available, make necessary arrangements, for hiring of Diesel Generators. The Vendors address with their contact number shall be readily available.
- (iii) Fill the sumps and OHTs to its maximum capacity whenever situation warrants in order to combat scarcity because of power failure.

C. Cleaning and disinfection activities to be carried out during Disaster:-

- (i) Ensure covering of all the Air vents in sumps and OHTs with mosquito nets to prevent entry and breeding of mosquitoes.
- (ii) In case of any contamination of water noted create awareness among the public not to use the contaminated water through social media, newspaper, electronic media. Also, arrange to supply potable water from other sources until rectification work is completed.
- (iii) Ensure adequate quantity of bleaching powder for disinfection activities. Action should be taken to maintain the minimum residual chlorine level at tail end.
- (iv) Avoid stagnation of waste water at all infrastructures related to water supply to avoid cross contamination.

D. Post disaster activities:-

- (i) Necessary rectification works for revamping of Head works, pipelines, storage tanks, sumps, electro mechanical components, shall be carried out.
- (ii) Coordinate with various Departments of State Government such as, Electricity, Irrigation and Water Resources, Health, etc., for immediate restoration.
- (iii) Contingent plan shall be evolved to face adverse disasters like drought, floods and other natural calamities.

3.3.6. *Recharge Structures - Quality and Quantity of Source*

- (i) Whenever any Government Department like Water Resource Department, Agricultural Department and Public Works Department / Local Administrative Department is planning to construct any artificial recharge structures / Augmenting water resource like Micro/Mini/Mega Check Dams / Weirs, Recharge pits, Rain water harvesting structures, etc., preference shall be given to the areas which can augment water sources for Head works of the MVS/SVS and Hydrogeology Wing of Agricultural Department may be consulted. On saturation of those areas, other areas can be taken up.
- (ii) District recharge plans prepared by CGWB based on National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) studies, need to be taken into account while implementing Artificial Recharge Schemes (ARS).
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on "Sustainability of Ground Water Sources" prepared by CGWB, Ministry of Jal-Shakti (MoJS) is to be followed while implementing the ARS Schemes.
- (iv) Drilling of observation wells with Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLR) (Telemetry) is required around the major ARS Schemes so that impact assessment can be carried out.
- (v) In addition to regular monitoring by Public Works Department and CP/VP, Impact assessment of ARS Schemes constructed for source sustainability may be done through water level and quality monitoring on monthly basis by involving local people/farmers through participatory approach to create awareness among the public.

3.3.7. *Infrastructure Maintenance in Water Supply Schemes*

- (i) All the infrastructures like OHTs, Pipelines, Sumps, etc., are designed to serve 30 years. Some of the components like Pipelines, Storage reservoirs, etc., are prone to damage due to various reasons viz., corrosion, leakages caused during repair works. Revamping works shall be taken up in the Multi Village Scheme / Single Village Schemes that has out lived its designed life period in which a reduction in yield of sources or a decrease in the efficiency of pump sets and damages in pipe lines, valves, etc., are encountered.
- (ii) A detailed record of breakdowns and leaks occurred and repaired shall be maintained so that more vulnerable leaks could be identified and special measure to repair / replacement could be under taken.
- (iii) If, any silt content noticed, the bore should be flushed and the submersible motors erected in bores should be removed, serviced and re-erected. Problems noticed in the motor should be analyzed and noted in the logbook for future study.
- (iv) Slot portion of all bore wells should be flushed and cleaned using special type air blower for removal of silt deposit at least once in two years.
- (v) Dry running of the pumps should be avoided.
- (vi) Pumps should be operated only within the recommended Head range and voltage.
- (vii) Leak detection surveys should be undertaken particularly for bursting of pipes and leaky joints, when the difference in quantity of water produced and water supplied is more than 15%, i.e., loss of water due to leakage.
- (viii) A regular schedule of inspection and servicing of valves including air valve should be carried out and the same followed scrupulously.
- (ix) In case of MS pipes, anticorrosive painting must be done at least once in five years for pipes and at least once in two years for appurtenances such as sluice valve, air valves, etc.

(x) Devices for measuring the inflows and outflows such as water level indicators and recorders should be provided and they should be maintained properly.

(xi) All Dilapidated Overhead tanks / structures shall be demolished immediately so as to avoid untoward incidents accidents and new structure shall be constructed without affecting the regular water supply.

3.4. Quantity Monitoring System and Other components.—

3.4.1. Measuring bulk water supply through metering

(i) Bulk Water Meters shall be installed at appropriate locations to measure water supplied to beneficiaries, water charges collection and to assess the Non-Revenue water.

3.4.2. Centralized Monitoring System

(i) Centralized Monitoring system shall be established using Internet of Things (IoT) for monitoring the water supply.

(ii) With the help of such sophisticated system, proper monitoring and control over the vast area is achieved and thereby the service delivery of the Government shall be assured by providing regulated water supply with required quantity. This will be useful in ascertaining the quantity of non-revenue water and increase in efficiency of Schemes.

3.4.3. Damage to water distribution and pumping network

(i) Damages caused to any component of existing water supply systems such as water mains, distribution pipelines, etc., during construction activities carried out by any other Departments / Agencies, they shall be solely liable for restoration of infrastructure and water supply service, for which the cost shall be borne by the damage causing institution / party / Department / contractor.

(ii) Prior permission of the Public Works Department / Local Administration Department / Commune Panchayat shall be obtained by the Departments like Highways, Railways, other agencies, etc., to carry out their constructional works in the alignment of existing

water carrying pipeline. Further, they shall shift the existing pipelines/pay necessary compensation to meet out such shifting to the water supply Department, so as to ensure the regular water supply is being made to the public.

(iii) Hence, the Line Department shall include necessary provisions for utility shifting in their detailed estimates for water supply pipelines shifting works, if any.

3.4.4. *Unauthorized tapping of water*

(i) Unauthorized tapping of water and damaging of pipelines of the MVS/SVS is an offence. In such cases, Official concerned shall lodge a complaint with the concerned authorities against unauthorized tapping, damaging of pipelines, illegal connections and vandalism and take necessary further action.

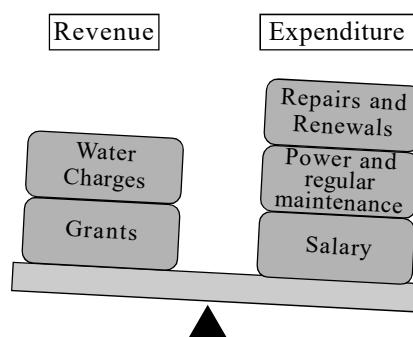
3.4.5. *Resolving issues in the Power supply connections*

(i) The uninterrupted power supply is essential for supplying required quantity of water to the public, whereas, the quality of power supply is essential for the effective performance and life of the Electro-Mechanical machineries. Hence, both uninterrupted and quality power supply shall be ensured in coordination with Electricity Department on priority basis.

CHAPTER – IV

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

4.1. *Revenue and Expenditure for MVS / SVS.—*



- (i) The operation and maintenance of the Water Supply Scheme is crucially dependent on the sound financial position and management by the Public Works Department / Local Administration Department/ Commune Panchayat for MVS / SVS.
- (ii) The operation and maintenance Policy places central importance on proper maintenance of the capital assets built for MVS and brings the focus on efficient resource mobilization and rationalization in O&M expenditures.
- (iii) The Policy emphasis on proper design and good engineering practices for overall optimization in O&M expenditure as poorly built capital assets leads to high life cycle costs.

4.2. Financial sustainability and Management for MVS / SVS.—

A. Measures to augment Revenue:

- (i) The tariff fixed for consumers may be on par with the production cost and O&M cost. There shall be annual revision taking into account accumulated liabilities, increase / decrease in operational expenditure and increase / decrease in power tariff.
- (ii) Public Works Department / Commune Panchayat / Village Panchayat shall endeavor to collect all outstanding water charges with accumulated interest from all the beneficiaries in a timely manner.
- (iii) CP / VP shall endeavor to collect the current monthly water charges from all the beneficiaries within 30 days of the succeeding month.
- (iv) CP / VP shall diligently process the request for new water supply connections from commercial / industrial / institutional organizations to maximize the revenue without affecting the existing water supply to the beneficiaries.
- (v) CP / VP shall undertake an exercise to identify Schemes which have crossed intermediate stage to ultimate stage yet the pump sets are only at intermediate stage which causes sub-optimal utilization of civil infrastructures created for ultimate stage and also depriving the general public of assured water supply. Such pump sets shall be replaced to ultimate stage to improve the service delivery and augment the revenue.

B. *Measures to optimize Expenditure:*

- (i) Operating pump sets at optimal efficiency will reduce the electrical energy cost and will ensure desired quantity of pumping. CP shall endeavor to audit its pump sets regularly to achieve this objective.
- (ii) Energy audit and water audit will be conducted in the MVS and SVS at regular intervals.
- (iii) Whenever the leak and burst is noticed/ intimated, immediate action shall be taken (*i.e.*, switch off the pump sets, controlling the valves in gravity / pumping system), to attend the leak and burst in conveying mains, without any due delay, thereby to reduce non-revenue water.
- (iv) Functioning of water meters shall be monitored scrupulously to assess the Non-Revenue Water and also excess/ deficit quantity of water supplied to the beneficiaries.
- (v) Proper maintenance of Electro-mechanical components like Control Panels, Variable Frequency Drives, Power factor controller, cable joints, Circuit breakers, *etc.*, have huge potential to reduce O&M cost and CP shall endeavor to achieve the same.
- (vi) CP / VP shall endeavor to automate the operation and maintenance of SVS / MVS and reduce the man power cost and increase efficiency.
- (vii) CP shall endeavor to get exemption from belated payment surcharges levied by Electricity Department on account of special nature of service rendered by the Board to ensure financial viability of the Water Supply Scheme.
- (viii) CP / VP shall optimize the expenditure incurred on personnel by merging similar alignment Schemes together and increase efficiency.
- (ix) CP / VP shall ensure and enforce properly defined, quantifiable parameters on service delivery by O&M contractors.

C. *Expenditure optimization during design and execution of MVS:*

- (i) Locating ridge points during the design stage so as to make use of gravity as a source of water transmission wherever possible thereby reducing the power charges.
- (ii) Necessary internal lining of pipes shall be done so as to reduce the frictional loss during water transmission and reduce non-revenue water.
- (iii) Schemes shall be designed in such a manner to have minimum number of bends and joints to maintain the pressure so as to ensure last mile service delivery and also to reduce power charges.
- (iv) Adopting star rated energy efficient pump sets, accessories and other electromechanical equipments at design and execution shall be ensured.
- (v) Renewable energy sources such as Solar, Wind, etc., shall be adopted wherever feasible to reduce the O&M cost of the Water Supply Schemes.
- (vi) Variable frequency drive shall be installed at feasible pumping stations for reducing the power charges.
- (vii) Necessity of HT and LT connections shall be ascertained as per the demand at all pumping stations and shall be changed accordingly to avoid excess power bills.
- (viii) Surge protection valves shall be provided at appropriate location to safe guard the pumping machineries and pipelines so as to reduce the repair and renewal costs.

4.3. *Financial sustainability and management for SVS.—*
The Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply System in Panchayat is responsibility of the Village Panchayat concerned. Further, Village Panchayat alone is empowered to collect water tax / user charges from the households. Hence, the Commune Panchayat is the competent body to maintain the water supply systems in the Village Panchayats.

A. Sources of funds for Commune Panchayat / Village Panchayat: Commune Panchayat / Village Panchayat receives funds from the following sources:

- * Programme – specific allocations under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- * Own Source Revenue Generation (tax and non-tax revenue) such as user charges collection, etc.
- * And others funds.

B. Summary of income and expenses of Commune Panchayat: The Commune Panchayat / Village Panchayat Account will receive funds from various sources such as—

- (1) User charges for water supply.
- (2) Grants from State and Union Government to meet the expected expenditure on maintenance of water supply system.

The CP / VP will incur expenses through a resolution passed for each expenditure towards the O&M works. All expenses will be paid to the vendors from Single Nodal Account maintained for Village Panchayat.

C. Financial responsibilities of the Commune Panchayat:

- (1) CP/VP shall prepare the budget relating to water and sanitation for inclusion in the budget of the Commune Panchayat.
- (2) CP/VP shall closely monitor the water and sanitation works.
- (3) Mobilize and motivate the community to contribute their participation in the implementation of water supply works in cash/kind/labour.
- (4) Commune Panchayat shall ensure that all taxes, fees and all payments related to the water and sanitation are credited to the CP/VP Account.
- (5) CP/VP shall make payments related to the O&M of water and sanitation facilities from funds available.
- (6) Commune Panchayat shall collect water fees/ water service charges as per terms and conditions prescribed by the Government from time to time in the Bye-Laws.

(7) Pipeline damage repair plays major part in operation and maintenance. Small damages could very well be met out by Panchayats with their funds / grants.

There are 1.14 lakh households (HH) in the rural areas and all the HHs are covered with FHTCs by Local Administration Department in rural areas. The Commune Panchayats must ensure that water charges from the HHs with FHTCs are to be collected promptly every month. On achieving saturation, the water tax along with other grant, there will be enough financial viability to meet electricity charges and other expenditures under O&M of SVS by respective Commune Panchayats.

D. Billing and user charges: The billing and monthly user charges are needed to recover the cost of distribution of water and O&M of a Water Supply Scheme. The major objectives to keep a Water Supply Scheme financially sustainable, which means that the estimated incomes should be more than the estimated expenditure (such as operator's salary) and O&M costs. The ultimate objective is to ensure that the revenues generated from the tariffs are able to fund the asset replacement as well as provide fund for any preventive maintenance of the Scheme. Therefore, the objective of the tariff structures for Water Supply Scheme is to ensure 100% cost recovery.

E. Principles for setting up tariff: The recent tariff for water is monthly basis. However, the system shall be equipped volumetric tariff to ensure conservation of quantities of water. The following principles are followed in fixing rates for various water consumptions labs for the Water Supply Scheme:

- (1) Follow volumetric tariff / fixed tariff.
- (2) Take into account revenues from existing connections.
- (3) Accumulate additional revenues from the new connections.
- (4) Utilize funding for O&M costs, for replacement and expansion in future.
- (5) Undertake assessment of cost of O&M.
- (6) Assessment for cost of preventive maintenance (atleast 3-5% of the estimated capital costs).

(7) Considering affordability of water particularly for the low-income households.

(8) Review tariffs every three years by Government.

The overall tariff structure is based on the basis of estimating the total O&M costs and total expenses and matching it with the projected revenues, based on various tariff options, keeping the principles of tariff setting into consideration.

F. Present Water Tariff: The Government of Puducherry has notified the revised new water tariff for the supply of water to various categories of consumers in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions and for collection of non-refundable one-time security deposit as detailed in the Annexure (both in English and Tamil) *vide* Gazette Notification No. 27, dated 04-07-2017 based on the G.O. Ms. No. 5, dated 13-02-2017 of the Chief Secretariat (Works), Government of Puducherry, with effect from 01-04-2017 to adopt the same in the Municipalities and Commune Panchayats, the Local Administration Secretariat, Puducherry has also issued Order *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 37/LAS/2017, dated 23-03-2017.

I. WATER TARIFF

Sl. No.	Category	Tariff
(1)	(2)	(3)
(A) Domestic		
1. Metered Policy		
(a)	Up to 90 units per quarter	₹ 3 unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 270 per quarter).
(b)	Above 90 units per quarter	₹ 270 + @ ₹ 5 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units/quarter.
2. Flat rate		
(i) Non-metered Policy-Government accommodation–		
(a)	For Types-I, II, III, and LIG	₹ 50 / month
(b)	For Type-IV and MIG	₹ 75 / month
(c)	For Type-V and HIG	₹ 100 / month

(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

- (ii) Non-metered water supply to residential building / house used for domestic purposes–
- (a) For Buildings / houses without ₹ 90 / month sump.
 - (b) For Buildings / houses with ₹ 120 / month sump.

(B) Institutions

1. Water connection policy in temples, churches, mosque and social service organization.

- (a) Up to 90 units / quarter ₹ 3 / unit (Subject in a minimum of ₹ 270 / quarter).
- (b) Above 90 units / quarter ₹ 270 + @ ₹ 5 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units / quarter.

2. Water connection policies in Government Offices, Schools and Hospitals.

- (a) Up to 90 units / quarter ₹ 8 / unit (subject to minimum of ₹ 720 / per quarter)
- (b) Above 90 units / quarter ₹ 720 / + @ ₹ 10 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units / quarter.

(C) Non-Domestic Commercial

1. Water connection policy in Commerical shopping and establishments where water is used only for drinking purpose.

- (a) Up to 90 units / quarter ₹ 10 / unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 900 / per quarter).
- (b) Above 90 units / quarter ₹ 900 / + @ ₹ 12 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units / quarter.

(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

(D) Commercial

1. Water connection policies in Hotels, Guest houses, Resorts, Boarding and Lodging, Commercial shopping / Establishment, marriage halls, cinema theatres and all other such commercial establishments.

(a) Up to 100 units / quarter	₹ 15 / unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 1,500 / per quarter).
(b) Above 100-300 units / quarter	₹ 1,500 / + @ ₹ 20 per every additional unit in excess of 100 units up to 300 units / quarter.
(c) Above 300 units / quarter	₹ 5,500 / + @ ₹ 25 per every additional unit in excess of 300 units / quarter.

2. Water connection policies in Coffee and Tea stalls/Juice stalls/ Soda company and all other such commercial establishments, where water is used as one of the main item for the product.

(a) Up to 45 units / quarter	₹ 15 / unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 675 / per quarter).
(b) Above 45-200 units / quarter	₹ 675 / + @ ₹ 20 per every additional unit in excess of 45 units up to 200 units / quarter.
(c) Above 200 units / quarter	₹ 3,775 / + @ ₹ 25 per every additional unit in excess of 200 units / quarter.

(E) Public Fountains / Public Taps	₹ 2,000 / tap / quarter
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II. OTHER CHARGES

Sl. No.	Category	Tariff
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Disconnection charges	₹ 3,000 / policy
2	Reconnection charges	₹ 2,000 / policy

(1)	(2)	(3)
3	Meter Testing charges	₹ 50 / metre
4	New Policy Scrutiny / Connection Charges.	₹ 1,000 / policy
5	Meter Rent Charges	₹ 50 / quarter
6	Meter Stolen Charges	₹ 300 / policy

**III. SECURITY DEPOSIT ONE-TIME DEPOSIT
NON-REFUNDABLE**

Sl. No.	Category	Tariff
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Domestic	₹ 500 / policy
2	Commercial (Other than domestic)	₹ 10,000 / policy
3	Construction purpose: Supply of water for construction purpose is totally banned.	

ANNEXURE – I

G.O. Ms. No. 5, dated 13-02-2017, Chief Secretariat (Public Works), Government of Puducherry.

ANNEXURE – II

G.O. Ms. No. 37/LAS/2017, dated 22-03-2017, Local Administration Secretariat, Government of Puducherry.

ANNEXURE – III

The Gazette of Puducherry Notification No. 27, dated 04-07- 2017.

4.4. Audit.— All transactions made at the Commune Panchayat level shall be audited by The Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Local Administration Department. Periodical Inspection and Audit by the

Deputy Director (Rural Development), Local Administration Department /The Executive Engineer, Local Administration Department, Puducherry / Karaikal Municipality and The Executive Engineer, PHD, Public Works Department, Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe.

CHAPTER – V

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, CAPACITY BUILDING AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

5.1. Information, Education, Communication and Capacity Building.— (i) Both Local Administration Department and Commune Panchayat shall facilitate capacity building for engineers, contractors, consultants, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other sector stakeholders together with people's representatives, and VP personnel such as VP Executive Officer, VWSC members, SHGs, Pump Operators, by preparing training modules on design, execution, operation and maintenance of water supply systems and conducting the sessions on yearly basis or at intervals found necessary. Upon training-SHGs shall be involved in the operation and maintenance of SVS / in-village component of MVS and Information Education Communication (IEC) activities of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

(ii) 5 persons in each category such as OHT Operators, Fitters, Plumbers, Electricians and Motor Mechanics in every block shall be trained. Apart from this, Multi Skilled Training for two persons in every Panchayat shall be trained and Village Panchayats can utilize their services.

(iii) Capacity building of Self Help Groups in each VP will be done on periodical basis to enable them to discharge their duties in utilizing Field Test Kits (FTKs).

(iv) Local Administration Department/Commune Panchayat shall facilitate exposure visits across the country for engineers, contractors, consultants, NGOs and other sector stakeholders together with people's representatives and VP personnel such as VP Executive Officer, VWSC members to enable cross country learning.

(v) Capacity Building at Panchayat Level including leadership, knowledge, skills, Quality and Quantity Management and experience to operate and maintain the drinking water supply systems is provided through empanelled training Institution.

(vi) Community consultations shall be held at Grama Sabha meetings at and feedback received from Grama Sabha shall be considered by the VP in the operation, maintenance and management of rural water supply systems.

(vii) CP / VP shall do the needful to mobilize community for achieving 100% FHTCs, habitual payment of O&M tariff, and disciplined use of treated water and metered consumption of water at the consumer levels.

(viii) The motto of the Government for providing minimum 55 Litres Per Capita per Day (LPCD) for each rural population through FHTCs shall be ensured *vide* IEC activities and involving Community participation.

(ix) IEC activities should be done in local State Official language - Printing and fixing of Posters, Printing of pamphlets, hoardings / wall Painting activities, School Competition Rallies, Documentation of success stories and Short films making and publishing awareness creation on water quality testing, judicious usage of water, Grey water management, usage of Field user APP, etc.

5.2 *Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM).*—

5.2.1 **Mechanism**

(i) The Grievance Cell shall be formed at the District level and they shall record all the calls/e-mails in a register.

(ii) The complaint shall be communicated to the officials concerned to take immediate action.

(iii) After the rectification is made, reply shall be communicated to the public and the compliant may be closed in the register.

5.2.2 *Contact Persons for Grievances.*—

- (i) State Level The Director, Local Administration Departemnt / The Chief Engineer, Public Works Departrment, Puducherry.
- (ii) Local Bodies Level The Commissioner, concerned Commune Panchayat/Municipality/ The Executive Engineers, PHD, Public Works Department, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.

5.3 *Human Resources for Water Supply Scheme.*— (a) The Water supply schemes are being maintained by Public Works Department and CP/VP with various size and capacity. Hence, unique human resource planning has been done. The conditions shall be revised then and there based on the requirements.

(b) An Established system in CP/VP to maintain water supply systems in the Village Panchayats. OHT Operator, VP Executive Officer at Village Panchayat level, Engineering Wing, Assistant Engineer, Engineering Wing at Commune Panchayat level are being functioning for maintaining the Water Supply systems in the Village Panchayat. A separate Water Supply Monitoring Unit at State Level is being constituted to monitor the Water Supply systems of Village Panchayats.

(c) The Departments concerned will undertake periodical training for the human resources deployed with advances in water supply systems.

(d) Village Panchayats may also engage SHGs and Co-operative Societies for carrying out the O&M activities for the in – village infrastructures / SVS by providing necessary capacity building.

ABBREVIATIONS / SHORT FORMS

Abbreviation/ Short forms	Explanation
(1)	(2)
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
CP	Commune Panchayat
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ED	Electricity Department
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
FTK	Field Test Kits
GIS	Geographic Information System
G.O.	Government Order
Govt.	Government
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
ID	Inner Diameter
IEC	Information Education Communication
IoT	Internet of Things
IVDN	In-Village Distribution Network
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
LPCD	Litres Per Capita per Day
LAD	Local Administration Department.
MA&WS	Municipal Administration and Water Supply
MLD	Million Litres per Day
MVS	Multi Village Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

(1)	(2)
Nos.	Numbers
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHT	Over Head Tank
PPM	Parts per Million
PWD	Public Works Department
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RLB	Rural Local Body
Rs.	Rupee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHG	Self Help Group
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SoR	Schedule of Rates
SVS	Single Village Scheme
VP	Village Panchayat
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

6.1 ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
ABSTRACT

Public Works - Puducherry - Revised rate of Water Supply and Security Deposit - Notification - Orders - Issued.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC WORKS)

G.O. Ms. No. 15

Puducherry, the 22.01.2015

Read: (1) G.O.Ms.No.61, dated 22.01.2010 of the Under Secretary to Government, Chief Secretariat(Public Works), Government of Puducherry.

ORDER :

The following notification shall be published in the Official Gazette of Government of Puducherry:-

NOTIFICATION

The Government of Puducherry hereby notifies the following revised rates for the supply of water to various categories of consumers in Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions and for collection of non refundable one time security deposit as detailed in the Annexure to this notification. This is in supersession of earlier notification G.O.Ms.No.61 dated 22.1.2010 of Chief Secretariat (Works), Government of Puducherry, save as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession.

This issues with concurrence of Finance Department vide I.D.Note No.358/2016/F1B, dated 1.12. 2016 and approval of Competent Authority.

// By Order //

(V. THENRALI)
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVT. (WORKS)

To

The Director, ---
Stationery and Printing,
Puducherry.

With a request to publish the above mentioned
notification in the Extraordinary Gazette and to
forward 25 copies to the Chief Secretariat (Public
Works), Puducherry.

(... 2)

File No.462/81/2016-PW(B2)

22 2 ::

Copy to:

1. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Puducherry.
2. The Under Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Puducherry.
3. The Secretary, Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Puducherry.
4. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Puducherry.
5. The Executive Engineer(Planning), PWD, Puducherry.
6. The Budget Officer, Finance Department, Puducherry.
7. The Director of Accounts & Treasuries, Puducherry.
8. The Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries, Karaikal/Mahe/Yanam
9. The Principle Accountant General (Civil Audit-I), TN and Puducherry, Chennai.
10. The Deputy Accountant General (Civil Audit-I), TN and Puducherry,
Puducherry Branch, DAT Building, Puducherry.
11. The Central Records Branch, Puducherry.
12. The G.O. File / Spare copy.

File No.462/81/2016-PW(B2)

Page 1/3

ANNEXURE

(To G.O.Ms.No. dated _____ of the Chief Secretariat (Public Works), Puducherry.)

Category of consumers	Existing water tariff (in ₹)	Revised new Water tariff (in ₹)
1 Unit = 1000 litres = 1cum		
(I) WATER TARIFF		
(A) DOMESTIC:		
1. Metered Policy		
(a) Upto 90 Units per Quarter	0.50/unit	₹3.00/unit (Subject to a minimum of ₹270/- per quarter)
(b) Above 90 Units per Quarter	0.50/unit	₹270/-plus @ ₹5.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units /quarter
2. Flat Rate (Non metered Policy - Govt. Accommodation)		
(a) For Type-I, II, III and LIG in Lawspet, Boomianpet and Olandai.	11.00/month	₹50.00/month
(b) For Type-IV and MIG in Lawspet	15.00/month	₹75.00/month
(c) For Type-V and HIG in Lawspet	20.00/month	₹100.00/month
(B) INSTITUTIONAL		
1. Water connection policies in Temples, Churches, Mosques and Social Service Organisation		
(a) Upto 90 Units per Quarter	6.00/cum	₹3.00/unit (Subject to a minimum of ₹270/- per quarter)
(b) Above 90 Units per Quarter	9.00/cum	₹270/-plus @ ₹5.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units /quarter
2. Water connection policies in Govt. Offices, Schools and Hospitals		
(a) Upto 90 Units per Quarter	6.00/cum	₹8.00/unit (Subject to a minimum of ₹270/- per quarter)
(b) Above 90 Units per Quarter	9.00/cum	₹270/-plus @ ₹10.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units /quarter

Page 2/3

ANNEXURE

(To G.O.Ms.No. 5 dated

of the Chief Secretariat (Public Works), Puducherry.)

Category of consumers	Existing water tariff (in ₹)	Revised new Water tariff (in ₹)
(C) NON-DOMESTIC-COMMERCIAL		
Water connection policies in Commercial Shopping and Establishments where water is used only for drinking purposes		
(a) Up to 90 Units / Quarter	6.00/cum	₹10.00/unit (Subject to a minimum of ₹900/- per quarter)
(b) Above 90 Units /Quarter	9.00/cum	₹900/- plus @ ₹12.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units/quarter,
(D) COMMERCIAL		
1. Water connection policies in Hotels, Guest Houses, Resorts, Boarding & Lodgings, Commercial Shopping / Establishment, Marriage Halls, Cinema Theatre and all other such commercial establishments.		
(a) Upto 100 Units / Quarter	10.00/cum	₹15.00/unit (Subject to a minimum of ₹1500/- per quarter)
(b) Above 100 - 300 units / Quarter	10.00/cum	₹1500/- plus @ ₹20.00 per every additional unit in excess of 100 units upto 300 units/quarter
(c) Above 300 units/Quarter	20.00/cum	₹5500/-plus @ ₹25.00 per every additional unit in excess of 300 units /quarter
2. Water connection policies in Coffee & Tea Stalls/Juice stall/Soda Company and all other such commercial establishments where water is used as one of the main item for the product		
(a) Upto 45 units / Quarter	15.00/cum (Upto 300 units/quarter)	₹15.00/unit (Subject to a minimum of ₹675/- per quarter)
(b) Above 45-200 Units /Quarter		₹675/-plus @ ₹20.00 per every additional unit in excess of 45 units upto 200 units /quarter
(c) Above 200 units / Quarter	Rs.25.00/ cum	₹3775/-plus @ ₹25.00 per every additional unit in excess of 200 units /quarter

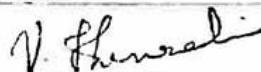
Page 3/3

(To G.O.Ms.No. 5 dated

ANNEXURE

of the Chief Secretariat (Public Works), Puducherry.)

Category of consumers	Existing water tariff (in ₹)	Revised new Water tariff (in ₹)
(E) PUBLIC FOUNTAINS/ PUBLIC TAPS	1000.00/Tap/ Qtr.	₹2000/Tap/Qtr.
(II) OTHERCHARGES		
(1) Disconnection charges	150.00/Policy	₹3000.00/Policy
(2) Reconnection Charges	100.00/Policy	₹2000.00/Policy
(3) Meter Testing Charges	25.00/Meter	₹50.00/Meter
(4) New Policy scrutiny/Connection charges	250.00/Policy	₹1000.00/Policy
(5) Meter Rent Charges	25.00/Qtr.	₹50.00/Qtr.
(6) Meter Stolen Charges	120.00/Qtr.	₹300.00/Policy
(III) SECURITY DEPOSIT - ONE TIME DEPOSIT - NOT REFUNDABLE		
1. Domestic	250.00/ Policy	₹500.00/Policy
2. Commercial (Other than Domestic)	5000.00/Policy	₹10000.00/Policy
3. Construction purpose		
Supply of water for construction purpose is <u>totally banned</u> .		



(V. THENRALI)

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVT. (WORKS)

6.2 ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
ABSTRACT

Supply of water by Municipalities and Panchayats from their water supply systems to various categories of consumers – Upward revision of water charges, other charges and the amount of non-refundable one time security deposit for supply of water with effect from 01.04.2017 – Orders – Issued.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

G. O. Ms. No. 57/LAS/2017

Puducherry, dt: 22.03.2017

ORDER

- READ:**
1. Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 5, dated 13.02.2017 of the Chief Secretariat (Public Works), Puducherry.
 2. I.D. Note No. 2011/LAD/PPS/2017, dated 14.03.2017 from the Director, Local Administration Department, Puducherry.
- ***

The Government has recently notified – (i) revised water tariff, (ii) other charges such as disconnection charge etc., and (iii) amount of non-refundable one time security deposit in respect of water supply by the Public Works Department from the water supply systems owned by it to various categories of consumers in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions – *vide* Notification read above.

2. The Director, Local Administration Department in his I.D. Note read above has sent a proposal to the Government requesting that the Municipalities and Panchayats may also be directed to adopt the same water tariff, other charges and the amount of non-refundable one time security deposit as notified in the G.O. read above by the Municipalities and Panchayats for supply of water from their water supply systems to the consumers. The Director has justified the proposal with the relevant facts and figures.
3. The proposal of the Director, Local Administration Department has been carefully examined and it has been decided to adopt the same water tariff, other charges and the amount of non-refundable one time security deposit for by the Municipalities and Panchayats for supply of water from their water supply systems to the consumers.

4. The Government, therefore, hereby direct the Municipalities Panchayats to adopt the same - (i) water tariff, (ii) other charges and (iii) amount of non-refundable one time security deposit as notified in G.O. ~~td/2~~ above (copy enclosed) by the Municipalities and Panchayats for supply of water to various categories of consumers with effect from 01.04.2017.

5. The Designated Officers of the Municipalities and Panchayats shall pass a resolution in the form of proceedings for adoption of the revised rates as notified in the G.O. read above by the respective local body concerned. A model proceedings of the Designated Officer in this regard is appended herewith.

6. The revised rates shall be notified (both in English and regional language) in the gazette besides displaying a notice in this regard on the notice board of the office of the local body concerned for the information of the public. A press release shall also be given for wide publicity.

// BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT //



(K. SARANGAPANI)

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (LA)

To:

The Director, Local Administration Department, Puducherry.

Copy to:

1. The Deputy Director (Municipal Administration), Local Administration Department, Puducherry.
2. The Deputy Director (Rural Development), Local Administration Department, Puducherry.
3. The Deputy Director (Local Administration), Karaikal.
4. The Commissioners of all the Municipalities (Through the Designated Officer concerned).
5. The Commissioners of all the Commune Panchayats (Through the Designated Officer concerned). - *Ariyankuppam*
6. The Executive Officers of all the Village Panchayats (Through the Designated Officer concerned).
7. The Central Records Branch, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry.
8. G.O. file / Spare.

6.3 ANNEXURE

Registered with the Registrar
of Newspapers for India under
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No.	Puducherry	Tuesday	4th	July	2017

பொருளடக்கம்

SOMMAIRES

CONTENTS

பக்கம்	Page	பக்கம்	Page
அரசு அறிவிப்புகள் .. 644 Notifications du Gouvernement .. 644 Government Notifications .. 644			
ஓப்ப அறிவிப்புகள் .. 652 Avis d'Adjudications .. 652 Tender notices .. 652			
ஆபத்தான நிறுவனங்கள் .. 654 Etablissements dangereux .. 654 Dangerous Establishments .. 654			
சார்ந்திக்கைகள் .. 656 Annonces .. 656 Announcements .. 656			

அரியாங்குப்பம் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்து

No. 20-44/2017-Rev./ACP.

அறிவிக்கை

புதுச்சேரி அரசு, தலைமைச் செயலகம் (பணி) தனது 13-2-2017 தேதியிட்ட அரசாணை பலவகை எண் 5-இல் 1-4-2017 முதல் புதுச்சேரி, காலூர்க்கால், மாலை மற்றும் ஏனாம் ஆகிய பிராந்திய பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பலதரப்பட்ட நூகரிலோர்க்கால பின்வரும் திருத்தப்பட்ட குழந்தீர் விநியோகிப்பதற்கான கட்டணங்களை புதுச்சேரி அரசு அறிவித்துள்ளது. மேஜும், திரும்பெற்றுமிடாத ஒருமுறை மட்டும் வகுக் செய்யும் காப்புத் தொகை சம்மந்தமாக விவரம் அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேற்கூரிய திடே கட்டணங்களை நகரடசி, நீராம மற்றும் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்துக்குள்கு நீடிப்பு செய்து புதுச்சேரி உள்ளாட்சித்துறை செயலகம் தனது 23-3-2017 தேதியிட்ட அரசாணை பலவகை எண் 37/LAS/2017-இல் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேற்கூரிய அறிவிப்பானது அரியாங்குப்பம் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கு பொருந்தக்கூடியது.

அரியாங்குப்பம் தி 2017 மேற்கூரிய அறிவிக்கை

பெ. கவியழுர்த்தி,
ஈடுகண்ணயர்.

கிளைப்பு

உடப்போக்காளர் வகைகள்	திருத்தப்பட்ட புதிய தண்ணீர் வரி
(1)	(2)
[1 அலகு = 1,000 லிட்டர் = 1 மீ ³]	
I. தண்ணீர் வரி:	
(A) வீட்டு உடப்போகம்	
1. மீட்டர் திட்டம்:	
(a) 90 அலகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு	₹ 3.00/அலகு (குறைந்தபடசமாக ₹ 270.00/காலாண்டுக்கு).
(b) 90 அலகீற்கு மேல்/காலாண்டுக்கு	₹ 270.00 மற்றும் 90 அலகைக்கிட கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அலகுக்கும் ₹ 5.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.
2. சமாளவு வரி:	
(i) மீட்டர் கிள்ளாத திட்டம்-அரசு குடியிருப்பு:	
(a) வகை - I, II, III மற்றும் LIG	₹ 50.00/மாதம்
(b) வகை - IV மற்றும் MIG	₹ 75.00/மாதம்
(c) வகை - V மற்றும் HIG	₹ 100.00/மாதம்
(ii) மீட்டர் கிள்ளாத தண்ணீர் விநியோகம் குடியிருப்பு கட்டடங்கள்/வீட்டுகள்:	
(a) சேமிக்கும் வசதியில்லாத கட்டடங்கள்/வீடுகள்	₹ 90.00/மாதம்
(b) சேமிக்கும் வசதியுடைய கட்டடங்கள்/வீடுகள்	₹ 120.00/மாதம்

(B) தொழிற்சாலைகள்

1. தண்ணீர் இணைப்பு தீட்டம் கோயில்கள்/சர்க்கள்/மகுதீகள் மற்றும் சமுதாய தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள்:

(a) 90 அகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 3.00/அகு (குறைந்தபடசமாக ₹ 270.00 ஒரு காலாண்டுக்கு).

(b) 90 அலகிற்கு மேல்/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 270.00 மற்றும் 90 அலகைக்கிட கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அலகுக்கும் ₹ 5.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.

2. தண்ணீர் இணைப்பு தீட்டம் - அரசு அலுவலகங்கள், பள்ளிகள் மற்றும் மருத்துவமனைகள்:

(a) 90 அகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 8.00/அகு (குறைந்தபடசமாக ₹ 720.00/ ஒரு காலாண்டுக்கு).

(b) 90 அலகிற்கு மேல்/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 720.00 மற்றும் 90 அலகைக்கிட கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அலகுக்கும் ₹ 10.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.

(C) வீட்டு உபயோகம் அல்லது - வணிகம்

1. தண்ணீர் இணைப்பு தீட்டம் - வணிகம், அங்காடி மற்றும் நிறுவனங்கள் பயன்படுத்தும் குடி நீர் பயன்பாடு மட்டும், நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் வாந்தகங்கள்:

(a) 90 அகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 10.00 ஒரு அகு (குறைந்த படசமாக ₹ 900.00 ஒரு காலாண்டுக்கு).

(b) 90 அகுக்கு மேல்/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 900.00 மற்றும் 90 அலகைக்கிட கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அகுக்கும் ₹ 12.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.

(D) வணிகம்

1. தண்ணீர் இணைப்பு தீட்டம் - இஹாட்டல், தங்கும் விருதி, பண்ணை வீடுகள், உணவு அருந்துமிடம், தங்குமிடம், வணிக வளாகம்/நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் தீநர் வியாபார நிறுவனங்கள்:

(a) 100 அகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 15.00 அகு (குறைந்தபடசமாக ₹ 1,500.00 ஒரு காலாண்டுக்கு).

(b) 100 - 300 அகுக்கு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 1,500.00 மற்றும் 100 அகு முதல் 300 அகு வரை கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அகுக்கும் ₹ 20.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.

(c) 300 அலகிற்கு மேல்/காலாண்டுக்கு ₹ 5,500.00 மற்றும் 300 அலகைக்கிட கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அகுக்கும் ₹ 25.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.

4 July 2017]

LA GAZETTE DE L'ETAT

649

2. தன்னிர் கிளைப்பு திட்டம் - காபி மற்றும் சீக்கை/தீன் கடல்/ரோடா கம்பனி மற்றும் இதர வியாபார நிறுவனங்கள் தன்னிலை முக்கீச பொருளாக கொண்டு தயார்க்கும் அனைத்து பொருள் உருவாகும் திட்டம்.	
(a) 45 அகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு	₹ 15.00/அகு (ஞாறந்தபட்டமாக ₹ 675.00/ஒரு காலாண்டுக்கு).
(b) 45 - 200 அகு வரை/காலாண்டுக்கு	₹ 675.00 மற்றும் 45 அகு முதல் 200 அகு வரை கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அகுக்கும் ₹ 20.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.
(c) 200 அகுக்கு மேல்/காலாண்டுக்கு	₹ 3,775.00 மற்றும் 200 அகுக்கு வரை கூடுதலாக பயன்படுத்தும் ஓவ்வொரு அகுக்கும் ₹ 25.00 அதிகம்/காலாண்டுக்கு.
(E) பொது நீர் வீழ்ச்சி/பொது குழாய்	₹ 2,000.00 குழாய்/காலாண்டுக்கு
II. இதர கட்டணம்:	
(1) கிளைப்பு துண்டிப்பு கட்டணம்	₹ 3,000.00/திட்டம்
(2) மறுமுறை கிளைப்பு கட்டணம்	₹ 2,000.00/திட்டம்
(3) மீட்டர் சோதனை கட்டணம்	₹ 50.00/மீட்டர்
(4) புதிய கிளைப்பு ஒழிய கட்டணம்	₹ 1,000.00/திட்டம்
(5) மீட்டர் வாடகை கட்டணம்	₹ 50.00/காலாண்டுக்கு
(6) மீட்டர் களவு கட்டணம்	₹ 300.00/திட்டம்
III. திட்டம் பெற முடியாத ஒருமுறை செலுத்தும் காப்புத் தொகை:	
(1) வீட்டு உபயோகம்	₹ 500.00/திட்டம்
(2) வணிகம் (வீட்டு உபயோகம் தவிர்த்து மற்ற அனைத்தும்)	₹ 10,000.00/திட்டம்
(3) கட்டுமான தொகை	: தன்னிர் கிளைப்பு கட்டுமான தேவைக்கு முற்றிலும் தடை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பெ. கனியழுர்த்தி,
ஏதைனயர்.

ARIYANKUPPAM COMMUNE PANCHAYAT

F. No. 20-44/2017-Rev./ACP.

Ariyankuppam, dated 15th June 2017.

NOTIFICATION

The Government of Puducherry has notified the revised new water tariff for the supply of water to various categories of consumers in Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam regions and for collection of non-refundable one-time security deposit as detailed in the Annexure (Both in English and Tamil) *vide* notification issued in the G.O .Ms. No. 5, dated 13-2-2017 of the Chief Secretariat (Works), Government of Puducherry with effect from 1-4-2017 to adopt the same in the Municipalities and Commune Panchayats, the Local Administration Secretariat, Puducherry has also issued order *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 37/LAS/2017, dated 23-3-2017. The same notification is applicable to Ariyankuppam Commune Panchayat.

P. KALIYAMURTHY,
Commissioner.

ANNEXURE

Category of consumers (1)	Revised new water tariff (2)
[1 unit = 1,000 litres = 1 cum]	
I. WATER TARIFF :	
(A) Domestic	
1. <i>Metered Policy :</i>	
(a) Up to 90 units per quarter	₹ 3.00/unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 270.00/ per quarter).
(b) Above 90 units per quarter	₹ 270.00/+ @ ₹ 5.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units/quarter.
2. <i>Flat rate :</i>	
(i) Non-metered policy-Government accommodation—	
(a) For Types-I, II, III and LIG	₹ 50.00/month
(b) For Type-IV and MIG	₹ 75.00/month
(c) For Type-V and HIG	₹ 100.00/month
(ii) Non-metered water supply to residential buildings/houses used for domestic purpose	
(a) For buildings/houses without sump	₹ 90.00/month
(b) For buildings/houses with sump	₹ 120.00/month
(B) Institutions	
1. Water connection policies in Temples/ Churches/Mosques and Social Service Organization—	
(a) Up to 90 units/quarter	₹ 3.00/unit (Subject in a minimum of ₹ 270.00/ per quarter).
(b) Above 90 units/quarter	₹ 270.00/+ @ ₹ 5.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units/quarter.
2. Water connection policies in Government Offices, Schools and Hospitals—	
(a) Up to 90 units/quarter	₹ 8.00/unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 720.00/ per quarter).
(b) Above 90 units/quarter	₹ 720.00/+ @ ₹ 10.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units/quarter.
(C) Non-Domestic-Commercial	
Water connection policies in Commercial shopping and establishments where water is used only for drinking purpose—	
(a) Up to 90 units/quarter	₹ 10.00/unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 900.00/ per quarter).
(b) Above 90 units/quarter	₹ 900.00/+ @ ₹ 12.00 per every additional unit in excess of 90 units/quarter.

PART-II] LA GAZETTE DE L'ETAT 655

4 July 2017] LA GAZETTE DE L'ETAT 651

(D) Commercial

1. Water connection policies in Hotels, Guest-houses, Resorts, Boarding and Lodging, Commercial shoppings/establishments, Marriage halls, Cinema theatres and all other such commercial establishments—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(a) Up to 100 units/quarter</p> <p>(b) Above 100-300 units/quarter</p> <p>(c) Above 300 units/quarter</p> | <p>₹ 15.00/unit (subject to a minimum of ₹1,500.00 per quarter).</p> <p>₹ 1,500/+ @ ₹ 20.00 per every additional unit in excess of 100 units up to 300 units/quarter.</p> <p>₹ 5,500/+ @ ₹ 25.00 per every additional unit in excess of 300 units/quarter.</p> |
|--|--|

2. Water connection policies in Coffee and Tea stalls/Juice stalls/Soda company and all other such commercial establishments, where water is used as one of the main item for the product—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(a) Up to 45 units/quarter</p> <p>(b) Above 45-200 units/quarter</p> <p>(c) Above 200 units/quarter</p> | <p>₹ 15.00/unit (subject to a minimum of ₹ 675.00 per quarter).</p> <p>₹ 675.00/+ @ ₹ 20.00 per every additional unit in excess of 45 units up to 200 units/quarter.</p> <p>₹ 3,775.00/+ @ ₹ 25.00 per every additional unit in excess of 200 units/quarter.</p> |
|--|--|

(E) Public fountains/Public taps ₹ 2,000.00/tap/quarter

II. OTHER CHARGES:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) Disconnection charges</p> <p>(2) Reconnection charges</p> <p>(3) Meter testing charges</p> <p>(4) New Policy Scrutiny/Connection Charges</p> <p>(5) Meter rent charges</p> <p>(6) Meter stolen charges</p> | <p>₹ 3,000.00/Policy</p> <p>₹ 2,000.00/Policy</p> <p>₹ 50.00/Meter</p> <p>₹ 1,000.00/Policy</p> <p>₹ 50.00/quarter</p> <p>₹ 300.00/Policy</p> |
|---|---|

III. SECURITY DEPOSIT-ONE-TIME DEPOSIT NONE-REFUNDABLE:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) Domestic</p> <p>(2) Commercial (Other than domestic)</p> | <p>₹ 500.00/Policy</p> <p>₹ 10,000.00/Policy</p> |
|---|--|
- (3) *Construction purpose:* Supply of water for construction purpose is **totally banned**.

P. KALIYAMURTHY,
Commissioner.